The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 2076

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11. 1742.

N°. 2074.

IF in the preſent Situation of Affairs, there is any Thing which we can yet account certain, it muſt be this, That the War with *Spain* is of the laſt Importance to the Nation, and a Thing in reſpect to the Conduct of which the People ought to receive all imaginable Satisfaction. We have been told ſeveral Petitions from Places of the greateſt Trade Kingdom; we have been told it in Addreſſes from Houſes of Parliament; we have been told it in ches from the Throne; and therefore how doubtever other Matters may be, I will conclude that ought to be no Doubts about this, and that whoakes it his Buſineſs to miſrepreſent the Conduct War ſo far, as to make it appear burdenſome and ſive to the Nation, is in reality an Enemy to and to his Country, tho' his Spleen may be partidirected againſt ſome of his Countrymen. The all Enquiries is or ought to be Truth, the End Political Enquiries, the Information and Satisfaction People. If Men propoſe to themſelves other , it may ſerve their Private Intereſts, but it muſt a Detriment to the Publick. And having premiſed much, I will venture to aſſert, becauſe I am ſure can prove it, that extraordinary Pains has been to exaſperate the Minds of the People, on the Subof the *Spaniſh War*, by making our Loſſes appear r, and thoſe of the *Spaniards* leſs than they really nd ſeveral other Artifices, unworthy of ſuch as ſe themſelves inſpir'd by a Publick Spirit, and to nothing but the Service of the Commonwealth.

me Time ago a *Pamphlet* was publiſh'd under the of, *The Profit and Loſs of Great Britain in the preWar with Spain, from July* 1739. *to July* 1741. is Pamphlet the Author, whoever he was, attempted ſwer what was propoſed in his Title, according to ch Lights he had, and according, as far as it appears, he beſt of his Judgment; in which if he was defi- certainly any Man who was better inform'd, had ght to correct him; which was the Point propoſed other Author, who publiſhed a Pamphlet with the of *Hireling Artifice detected*; which Title, to any berate Peruſer, muſt appear a paſſionate Calumny: here is not a Syllable in his Book which proves the againſt whom he writes to be an Hireling; and Artifice I will be bold to ſay, he is a much greater r of it than him whom he refutes, and ſo it will r, when what he has advanc'd is thoroughly exam-

In the mean time, what I would remark is this, there is ſomething very ſuſpicious in this Spirit of g, which attributes any Deſire to maintain the Hoand Credit of the Nation, to Hire, or a Purpoſe to particular Perſons. We are not ſure come to ſuch , as to have it preſcribed to us what Truths we ſpeak, and what we ſhall conceal. The Point in on, with reſpect to the Nation, is, how the War en manag'd, and what the Effects of that Manage- have been; and he who knows any Thing relating Matter, ought to ſpeak it, how contrary ſoever be to the Intereſts of ſome, or the Prejudices of . The Author therefore of a ſtill later Pamphlet, led, *The Profit and Loſs of* Great Britain *and* Spain, *the Commencement of the preſent War to this Time, nally ſtated*, acted very fairly, in ſhewing the Miſ- of *Hireling Artifice detected*; and very moderately, g that Author with ſo much Candour and De- , who had gone ſo much out of his Way to treat Folks with equal Rancour and Diſreſpect: And ore he is very far from deſerving the ill Language ed upon him in a Daily Paper, calculated to intiellen from ſaying any Thing with reſpect to this but what is dictated to them from a certain er.

my own part, I have not the leaſt Knowledge of theſe Authors. I had no other Motive to write e Importance of the Subject, and a Deſire of ſupg Truth, let it ſerve or offend whom it will. I conſidered all theſe three Pamphlets attentively and rially, and I am convinced that the laſt contains a and more juſt Account of the War, and the Iſſue , as to our Profit and Loſs, than any that has been bliſhed, and I think it may be of Uſe to the ck to have this ſet in a clear Light, which I ſhall vour to do, without Favour or Affection, and do oubt of a good Reception, tho' what I offer appears *Gazetteer*. The People of *Great Britain* are too too generous to yield implicit Credit to whatever s from one Set of Men, or to deny a fair Hearing to what is alledg'd in Diſproof of what they have advanced, Nay, the People of *Great Britain* certainly have ſuch Regard to themſelves, and their own Honour, ſhews that this juſt and neceſſary War has been more prejudicial to *Spain* than to us; and conſequently that we are in a fairer Way to obtain a ſafe and honourable Peace, than when the War began: In a juſt Senſe of which I ſhall proceed, without any Apprehenſion of being call'd to an Account, for not being as angry and as vindictive, as the Author of *Hireling Artifice detected*, becauſe I am convinc'd that much of what he ſays is not true.

The firſt Author who attempted to calculate the *Profit and Loſs of Great Britain*, gives us a Scheme of both from *July* 1739. to *July* 1741. and in ſo doing he made the Profit amount to 1,617,400 *l.* and the Loſs to 612,000 *l.* the Balance conſequently on the Side of Profit he made to be 1,005,400 *l.* Now whether his Computations were right or wrong, they were plain at leaſt, and no Mortal could miſtake their Meaning. The Author of *Hireling Artifice detected*, who attack'd this Pamphlet, alledg'd, that the Author had told awilful Falſhood; and therefore to ſet the Publick right, he preſents us with a Compleat Liſt of Ships taken, in no leſs than twenty-ſix Pages; and then proceeding to what he would have eſteemed a better Calculation, he ſets down our Loſs to be 1,103,500 *l.* our Profit 830700 *l.* and then concludes that the Balance is againſt us 272,800 *l.* The laſt-mentioned Author, who takes upon him to compute our Profit and Loſs anew, charges him with foul Dealing; becauſe in order to bring out the Account in this Manner, he calculates our Loſs to *November* 16, 1741. and our Profit to lower than *July* 23. which, as that Author obſerves, makes a very wide Difference, and is the principal Cauſe of that great Balance which he alledg'd to be againſt us. There is no Difficulty or Myſtery in this, the Thing aſſerted is a Fact, a Fact that cannot be diſproved; for whoever takes the Pamphlet call'd *Hireling Artifice detected* into his Hand, will perceive that the Matter is exactly as this laſt Author ſtates it.

But let us ſee what the Author of *Hireling Artifice detected* ſays by way of Reply. I will uſe his own Words to prevent Miſtakes. Speaking of the Author of this Charge, he ſays, 'He muſt either have deceiv'd himſelf, 'or he has a mind to deceive his Readers, otherwiſe he 'would have ſeen that I do not ſo much as attempt to 'make any Calculation of our Loſs: I only take that 'which was furniſh'd me by one of his Brethren, and I 'could not bring it down farther than he had done for 'me.' Facts and Figures are ſtubborn things, and unleſs People may be talk'd out of their Senſes, this Reply cannot poſſibly afford any Satisfaction. Let any Man turn to his Liſt, and he will find, that from 23. *June*, where the former Author ſtopt, to 16. *Nov.* where this Writer, I mean *Hireling Artifice detected*, concludes, there are 76 Ships, which he, valuing each Ship at 3,500 l. makes 266,000 l. that is, within 6,800 l. of his Balance, which, if I underſtand any thing of Figures, is his Calculation; and if he knew not how to get an Account of our Profits during that Interval, he ought not to have brought it into the Account, ſince by ſo doing he made it impoſſible to ſtrike a Balance, which he has however done, and thereby, as far as in his Power lay, miſled the Publick.

As light as this Gentleman makes of the Charge, as ſhort an Anſwer as he thinks may ſuffice to it, I perſuade myſelf that all impartial Men will ſee it in a proper Light, and conſider it as an Impoſition, intended by the Author, and not accidental. Neither is it difficult at all to ſee what End it was to anſwer. Some People who were heretofore moſt eager for a War, or at leaſt affected to ſeem ſo, are now grown heartily tir'd of it, and therefore uſe their utmoſt Endeavours by paſſionate Harangues, vindictive Papers, and fallacious Accounts, to bring the Nation into their Sentiments, for Purpoſes which I need not mention. In carrying on this Scheme, no body has ſucceeded better than the Writer of *Hireling Artifice detected*, he has ſtuck at nothing to carry his Point, of which it is time to give another Proof.

In calculating our Loſſes, he ſet an extravagant Value on the Ships taken by the *Spaniards*, as the Author of the Letter addreſs'd to him has rightly obſerv'd, who has forc'd him to admit, that a hundred of theſe Ships were not worth one with another above 1000 l. But to palliate the Matter, the Author of *Hireling Artifice detected* is pleas'd to add, that many of the reſt were worth from eight to twenty thouſand Pounds a Ship; which is as eaſily ſaid as it is hard to be prov'd. Every Man who loſes is apt to magnify his Loſſes, but then it is contrary alike to Decency and to Truth to make ſuch Exaggerations the Meaſure of a National Loſs. On a ſtrict Enquiry into the Matter, and as nice a Computation as could be made, I have Reaſon to think, that including Brigantines, and other ſmall Veſſels, 1000 l. apiece will be as much as can be allow'd, and then it is plain that here is an Over-charge of 451,500 l. in this Article. If I am miſtaken, he may eaſily prove it; if I am not, moſt certainly he has groſsly miſ-led the Publick in this, as well as in the former Inſtance; and in like manner he has undercharg'd the Value of the Prizes we have taken, as the Perſon who has undertaken to anſwer him has fully prov'd.

Beſides, ſo deſirous he is of heightening our Loſſes, that he makes ſeveral Charges for which there is no Foundation, particularly Seven Ships taken in the Bay of *Honduras*, cutting Logwood; theſe I ſay are falſely charged to the Account of the War, becauſe they would have been taken in a time of full Peace; but this Gentleman is ſo deſirous to ſwell the Triumphs of the *Spaniards*, and to heighten the Misfortunes of his Countrymen, that if Ships be but loſt, it is no Matter how, he will not loſe the Opportunity of clapping them into his Liſt, in order to ſwell it out and heighten the Total. This is a ſtrange Humour, and muſt flow from ſome ſtrange Cauſe, which I will leave the Reader to gueſs, for tho' he likes, I hate Inuendo's. But to ſhew that he is capable of any thing, and that I do not charge him raſhly, I muſt beg the Reader to obſerve the Uſage he gives his Opponent, and the Candour with which he repreſents his Sentiments to the Publick.

Speaking of the Method uſed by the Author of the *Profit and Loſs of Great Britain and Spain*, in his Calculations, he ſays, 'Here I muſt obſerve, that this Author's 'Method of computing the Value of the Ships we have 'loſt, and the Value of thoſe we have taken is very remar-'kable. From the former he deducts all the ſmall Ships, 'and then reckons the Remainder at 3000 l. each.'——— This is a flat Falſhood, the Author deducts none, but computes every Ship taken at the Value of 3000 l.——— Our Critick then proceeds thus: 'From the latter, *i. e.* 'Prizes taken from the *Spaniard*, he deducts all or moſt 'of the rich Ships, of which he gives particular Values, 'and reckons the Remainder at 3000 l. each.'——— This is juſt as true as the former Aſſertion; he values only Fifteen Ships, and as to the reſt he is ſo far from charging them at 3000 l. each, that he computes Thirty of them at only 500 l. apiece.——— I will add only one Remark of his more. He ſays, that 'this Author 'ſhews very little Concern about the *Britiſh* Merchant-'ſhips, ſince he computes but Eleven taken from *Nov.* '16. to *Jan.* 16.'——— Here is only a Month gain'd; the Author of the *Profit and Loſs of Great Britain and Spain* computes expreſsly from *Nov.* 16, to *Dec.* 16.——— Here is Modeſty, Accuracy, and Integrity with a Witneſs!

I will conclude with adviſing this Author not to have Recourſe again to this pretty Excuſe:——— 'As to 'the Objections that have been made againſt what I ſaid 'upon the Subject, either by the *Gazetteers* or their Bre-'thren the *Coffee-houſe Orators*, I have not ſo mean an 'Opinion of the Judgment of any *Engliſh Reader* as to 'think he will ſtand in need of Aſſiſtance for enabling 'him to anſwer them.'——— Is not this as much as to ſay, I care not what other Folks may prove, I depend upon you, good People, believe me, and believe no body elſe, let them ſay and ſhew what they will? A rare Evidence truly!

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Feb. 9. Wind E. by N. Came in the Providence, Cromoy, from Yarmouth for Dublin (having loſt both Anchors and Cables in the Downs); the Induſtry, Pigg, from Yarmouth for Cheſter; the Arthur and Betty, Lund, from London for Dartmouth; the Joſeph and Abraham, Dells, from Southampton for London.

'The Charlton, Riddel, from Virginia for London, 'laſt from the Downs, is come in here, having loſt her 'Bowſprit, Main Topmaſt and Fore Topmaſt. The Eli-'zabeth and Mary, Addiſon, from Borowſtoneſs for Lon-'don, that was blown into this Road, has taken on board 'a Pilot, and is ſail'd for London.

'The Ships bound to the Weſtward are moſt of them 'ſail'd, the reſt getting to Sea as faſt as poſſible.

Deal, Feb. 9. Wind E. N. E. This Morning ſail'd his Majeſty's Ships Advice, Blandford and Drake Sloop, with all the Eaſt India Ships and the other Outward-bound.

'We hear that the Suſanna, Capt. White, bound to 'Madeira, drove on board the Scipio, having loſt all her 'Anchors, and has not ſince been heard of. The John 'and Elizabeth, Finch, for Shoreham, cut from his An-'chors here and is got ſafe into Dover Pier.

Graveſend, Feb. 10. Yeſterday paſs'd by the Ca[illegible]

rine and Elizabeth, Chapman, from Maryland; the Two Brothers, Beach, from Carolina; and the Diamond, Goatley, from Leghorn. This Day pass'd by the Pelican, Kipping, the Hannah, Evers, the Speedwell, Gray, and the Swan, Gover, all from Maryland; and the Kezia, Gayton, from New England.

Arrived

At Gibraltar, the Painter, Dunscomb, from Maryland.

At Leghorn, the Prince of Wales, Keate, from Plymouth.

LONDON, February 11.

The Providence, Williamson, sail'd 15. Dec. from Virginia for Whitehaven, came to an Anchor in Carnarvan Bay the 31st Jan. last; the same Evening the Captain and Crew left her, and the 3d of Feb. instant she drove into a Creek near Holyhead; but 30 Hogsheads of Tobacco are got out of her, and the Ship was afloat, having not above 18 Inches Water in her.

By Letters from Virginia of the 2d of January there is Advice, that the Cruizer Man of War arriv'd there the 28th of December, being station'd at that Province.

And that Man Page, Esq; a Gentleman of considerable Estate there, was married to a Daughter of the Hon. John Grymes, Esq;

By a Letter from Yarmouth we have Advice, that several Colliers, who went to Sea just before New Year's Day, had met with exceeding bad Weather, some of whom have receiv'd so much Damage, as not to be capable of leaving their Roads with Safety, till repair'd.

Tuesday se'nnight died at Gloucester, Thomas Bovey Crawley, Esq; who had been many Years Justice of the Peace for that County, and was a Gentleman very much esteem'd by all his Acquaintance.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London-Bridge,	}	03 43	03 56

Bank Stock, 136 to 135 3-4ths. India, 155 1-half to 3-8ths. South Sea, 104 1-4th to 104. Old Annuity, 111 3-4ths. New ditto, 110 1-4th. Three per Cent. 98 3-4ths to 99. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, 62 1-half. Royal Assurance, 87. London Assurance, 11 1-4th. African, 10. India Bonds, 3 l. 17 s. to 16 s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 3 l. Prem. Salt Tallies, Par. English Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, 94 3-4ths, Million Bank, 113 1-half. Equivalent, 110.

Bank, January 15, 1741.

WHereas *Information has been given at the Bank, That* JOHN WAITE, *their late Cashier, was seen lately at a certain Inn some Distance from London; and it being supposed that he is about to make his Escape out of the Land, This therefore is to give Notice to all* Captains, Masters of Ships or Small Vessels, Fishermen, Innkeepers, &c. *That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said* JOHN WAITE, *to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England* Three hundred Pounds, *over and above the* Two hundred Pounds *offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole* FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

David Le Gros, *Secretary.*

N. B. *The said* JOHN WAITE *is about Forty-one Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complection, but travels somewhat disguised.*

Lottery-Office, January 13, 1741-2.

THE *Managers and Directors appointed by Act of Parliament to take in the Tickets of the Bridge-Lottery,* Anno 1739 *and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof, payable by the Cashiers of the Bank, finding, that notwithstanding the several Notices by them given for bringing in Tickets to be Enter'd, great Numbers are yet outstanding, do give this further Notice, That the 15th Day of March next, is the last Day appointed by Act of Parliament for taking in Tickets and delivering out Certificates; and for this Purpose daily Attendance will be continued to be given at their Office near the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer.*

Lottery-Office, January 13, 1741-2.

THE *Managers and Directors appointed by Act of Parliament to take in the Tickets of the Bridge-Lottery,* Anno 1740. *and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof, payable by the Cashiers of the Bank, finding, that notwithstanding the several Notices by them given for bringing in Tickets to be enter'd, great Numbers are yet outstanding, do give this further Notice, That the 15th Day of March next is the last Day appointed by Act of Parliament for taking in Tickets and delivering out Certificates; and for this Purpose daily Attendance will be continued to be given at their Office near the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer.*

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It may be certainly depended on as absolutely effectual for carrying off, by Urine, safely and speedily, all the Relicks of secret Injuries, Remains of pernicious unskilful preparations of Mercurials, Gleets or Weaknesses, thro' tedious or ill managed Cures of the Venereal Disease; or from Self-pollution, Immoderate Coition, &c.

Also any Weaknesses of the Vessels from Wrenches, Strains, Blows, or Falls, and all other Obstructions in the Urinary Passages, even Stranguries, Ulcer, &c. are perfectly cured by it, be they of ever so long standing; which Relicks of Ailments are, in Part, discovered by these following Symptoms, viz. Weakness and Pain in the Back, a Sharpness in the Urine, its strong Smell, Films or Hairs as it were floating about in it, and, in some, too frequent Occasion to make Water.

This noble Specifick is also of singular and very extraordinary Use and Efficacy, where there is any Gravel, or other small Stones, Slime, or any other Matter that obstructs the Urine, bringing all away in a few Times taking, with Safety and to the very great Satisfaction of the Patients, as has been happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, and particularly by a Gentleman, whose Case has so often been mentioned in this Advertisement, by a Certificate of his Cure, who, on taking but a little of this noble Specifick, voided above an Ounce of Gravel, and was cured of an insupportable Pain about his Loins, &c. by a short Continuance of it.

It also strengthens and recovers, after a particular Manner, all Relaxations of the Vessels, confirms the Parts, brings all into Order, and thereby perfects the Cure to Admiration. It is a very pleasant Medicine, and will be found of universal Benefit to Mankind, beyond Expectation, which is the Reason of its being made publick, and to obviate the Ignorance of Pretenders in all the difficult Cases above-mentioned.

One Bottle, in most Cases, is sufficient for a perfect Cure, as you will see by the Directions given with it.

Sold at 7 s. 6 d. the Bottle, at Mr. Sandwell's Top-shop, the Griffin, the Corner of Bucklersbury, in the Poultry.

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